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Bismarck Tribune.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

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Subscribers finding an X following their names will understand that the term for which they have paid their subscriptions will expire with the next number, and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This rule applies to all, and is adopted, not because we are afraid to trust our subscribers, but because it is found to be the plan most satisfactory to the general subscriber, and more convenient for us.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, retaining a commission of 12½ per cent.—or 25 cents for each yearly subscription.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The meanest man in the world is the slanderer.

Brigham Young's wife feels bad about his illness.

The subdued Modocs pitch pennies for amusement.

Potter Palmer is a brother-in-law of Fred. Grant.

Senator Edmunds of vermont is re-elected. Good.

The Fiji Islands have been ceded to Great Britain.

The Hoosac Tunnel will be running by the 1st instant.

The Austrian Govern't is fitting out two more Polar expeditions.

Geo. M. Stickney, a prominent Minnesota lumberman, is dead.

The publication of the Bozeman *Avant-Courier* will be revived.

Phelps, the Albany defaulter, gets fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The Democrats gained thirteen congressmen in the October elections.

Early to bed and early to rise will all be in vain if you don't advertise.

A southern paper wants Tilton's mother-in-law to marry Bob Toombs.

The Sunday *Herald*, New York, earns $4,000 an issue for advertising.

A common suer—A lawyer. P. S. He is likely to be a drain to his client.

Among the 3,000 wives of polygamous Mormons there are but 900 children.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is on his way to America, to pay us a visit.

The father of Charley Ross is dying of grief. He has already lost his reason.

Temperance and prayer crusades lost the election for the Republicans in Ohio.

Extensive prairie fires are raging in Indiana, occasioned by the continuous drouth.

Joe. Knowlton has been appointed Receiver of the Duluth Land Office. Good for Joe.

The Ogden House, Council Bluffs, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, $80,000.

Tilton realized $20,000 from the sale of his statements affecting the character of his wife.

During Frank Blair's recent illness he was constantly haunted by the ghost of a third term.

The Army of the James had its annual re-union at New York on Wednesday, Gen. Hawley presiding.

Hon. H. G. Finkle, of Moorhead, has been dubbed "Merchant Prince" by the Duluth *Minnesotian*.

When an Arizona man needs a new pair of boots he looks around to see whom he shall kill to secure them.

An exchange asks: "Where does the cotton go?" We know where a great deal of it goes, but we don't like to tell.

E. B. Washburne for President, and Speaker Blaine for Vice President, is said to be the White House ticket for 1876.

Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, will leave his handsome daughter $2,000,000 in greenbacks. There's a sugar-coated pill worth taking.

John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, has been renominated for the Senate. One of the strongest men in the State is John S. Pillsbury.

Democratic newspapers in Ohio and Indiana all wear roosters. They are becoming fashionable, again, among the Dakota Republicans.

The *Dispatch* continues to be what it calls "red hot." When the day of judgment comes, it will be what the Devil calls red-hot.—*Pioneer*.

A Brooklyn girl, who has been reading somebody's "statement," went into a dry goods store recently, and asked for a yard of "impure lace."

As election time approaches, the troubles in the South are magnified. The report is now circulated that the compromise in Louisiana has failed.

One of the meanest things a young boy can do is to put tacks in the chairs when he knows that a young man is coming to call on his sister that evening.

"My hand is not a lemon, nor my lips deer meat," as the young lady said to her escort when they parted at the door, the other night. Why did she speak thusly?

"Of course we couldn't have him roaming around here and putting on Congressional airs," says a Nevada paper in explaining how a horse-thief came to his end.

The private chaplain to Napoleon III., recently deceased, has bequeathed one hundred and fifty thousand francs to the Prince Imperial, and the same sum to the Pope.

A man [illegible] a bill against a distant merchant, sent a [illegible] to a banker in that locality. The reply [illegible] "He is dead, but he pays just as well now [illegible]."

The [illegible] Alabama continues. It cut off the [illegible] one-third, and ruined the pea, [illegible] and turnip crops. There have been no good [illegible] nearly three months.

He edited a country paper. Wild was his look, and there was [illegible] in his [illegible], as he drew a sheet [illegible] toward him, and rapidly wrote: "Bring along that wood on subscription!"

Some man [illegible] publishes a paper called the *Kingdom of Heaven*, for seventy-five cents a year. Of course it is a bogus affair. The genuine Kingdom of Heaven can be had without money and without price.

Cass County has been declared to constitute one voting precinct, with the voting place at Fargo, and the voters are asked to vote $5,000 bonds in addition to the ten thousand already voted, to complete the County buildings.

BLACK HILLS.

A Route Beset with Dangers on Every Hand.

The TRIBUNE has repeatedly warned people about seeking to enter the Black Hills from the south, as they would be compelled to pass through a country swarming with Indians, and beset with dangers on every hand. Below will be found an article clipped from the last Sioux City *Journal* in which is detailed the troubles of Frank Stone and party. The Yankton party alluded to consisted of seven, one of whom was killed, one mortally wounded, and the remainder bruised and wounded as represented.

No such dangers as this will beset those who go to the Black Hills via Bismarck, for they will pass many miles north of the agencies and over neutral ground.

The article from the *Journal* is as follows, viz:

F. W. Stone, a young gentleman from New York city, came here on the 10th of September, and on the 12th he, in company with two other plucky young fellows whom he fell in with here, started out with a mule team, well provisioned and well armed, for the Black Hills. Mr. Stone's party has returned. He informs us that he went within fifty miles of the Black Hills, and could have gone further had he been so inclined, but under existing circumstances the party concluded it would be policy to return. They saw Indians every few days, and sometimes the reds made it rather unpleasant for the boys, as they would hover about them in such uncomfortably close proximity as to interrupt their forward march and compel the party to throw themselves into a defensive attitude. Mr. Stone says that the Indians never attacked them during the night time, and this he attributes to the fact that he had with him two very large hounds that would scent the Indians afar off, and would keep up a deep baying while they were in the vicinity of the camp.

Mr. Stone and his companions were within two and a half miles of the scene of the fight between the Brule Indians and the Yankton party, and saw the Yankton boys after they got back home. They presented an altogether demoralized appearance, and every one of them bore some wound or bruise received in the engagement.

While Mr. Stone's party were at Niobrara, on their return trip, runners came in from Red Cloud's camp and reported about 3,000 warriers concentrated at that camp, with nearly double that number at Spotted Tail's Agency, all of whom were apparently equipped for service, and it was believed that they intended to make trouble for the expedition parties now scattered through that country, on their way into the Black Hills.

The Drouth.

It commenced to rain last evening gently and homœpathically, but still the precious element has moistened the parched ground, and has sent joy and gladness to all hearts. The terrible drouth has caused the desire of thousands to go up in earnest prayer:

Rain for the land, O God!
  Oh! send thy pleaders rain!
Let not their piteous cries come up
  Before thy throne in vain,
Speak to the clouds O Lord!
  And bid them seek the sea,
And charge Thine ocean, Lord, to send
  Its waters up to Thee
That Thou shalt send them back again
  To earth in showers of welcome rain.

Prayer was offered up in all the churches last Sunday—Roman, Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist—one earnest prayer for the cooling rain! Despite Professor Tyndall's scoffing, God *has* answered that prayer, and the "gentle dew" from heaven is refreshing blistering vegetation, settling the blinding storms of dust, and restoring comfort to man and beast.—*Alleghany Mail.*

The statement floating about in the papers to the effect that "a jealous Indianopolis woman has just made her thirteenth ineffectual attempt at suicide," reminds me of the case of Mrs. Barker, of Harrisburg. She attempted to poison herself twenty-three times, but was always saved by the judicious use of a stomach pump by her friends. She was life and hope and comfort and bread and butter to the newspaper reporters, and they thought so much of her that at last they got her up a little testimonial in the shape of a silver plated stomach pump, with a gutta percha piston and bell metal valves, inscribed with the sentiment, "May she never succeed!" Some of her friends gave a little collation at the time, and after it was eaten somebody proposed to test the apparatus on one of the reporters. They say that the meeting adjourned suddenly.—*Max Adeler*.

A Joke On Miss Anthony.

On Thursday, during the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association in Chicago, the following amusing tilt between Miss Anthony and Mrs. Swisshelm took place:

Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm next took the stand. She didn't agree with everything Miss Anthony had said. There were more men willing to give women the ballot than there were women to ask it. It had always been her desire to get a law entitling tax-paying women to vote, but they had objected. If it was in her power to give all the women of the country the franchise to morrow, she would not speak the word. She believed in enfranchising a few at a time on special subjects in which they were interested. In her opinion the suffragists asked too much. They had drawn their bow at the sun, and may probably hit the moon. The speaker liked men better than she did women. The women hadn't asked for the franchise rightly; if they had it would have been granted. If they would not declare that they would not pay taxes unless permitted to vote, but would just ask for the right to vote every time that they pay their taxes, they would be more likely to have the privilege accorded them. If the women would only sit down by the side of the men—they might even sit on one of their knees—and ask for their rights, they would be more likely to receive them. This was followed by uproarious applause, Miss Anthony hiding her face, evidently reminded of the little Brooklyn episode. Mrs. Swisshelm went on to say that she understood men better than did Miss Anthony, and, furthermore, she knew more about them than did her colleague, with whom she always felt privileged to disagree.

Miss Anthony replied to Mrs. Swisshelm, and remarked that they had always entertained opposite opinions, and there was no probability of either one converting the other. She was not content to receive her protection from the male portion of the community; she wanted to be at the mercy of herself. She was earnest in this matter, because she felt that the position at present occupied by woman was an insult and a degradation to her position in society.

Von Arnim and Bismarck.

Count Von Arnim, one of the ablest diplomatists of Germany, and successively Ambassador to Rome and Paris, lies in prison because he refuses to surrender to Bismarck certain letters which he received from him while Ambassador at Paris. Von Arnim was removed from office because of a correspondence with Dr. Doellinger, in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the harsh measures of the German Ministry against the Catholics. After his removal he retired to his estate at Nassenheid, with the intention of preparing a statement of his differences with the Government. Bismarck, it would seem, was afraid of the effect which that statement would have upon the country if produced. The publication of Bismarck's correspondence would do much to advance the interests of the Opposition and to injure Bismarck. Hence the Chancellor sent four policemen and two employees of the Foreign Office on Sunday last to Von Arnim's house to ask for the surrender of his correspondence with the Premier. The penalty of his refusal was immediate imprisonment.

Such an arbitrary proceeding could of course take place in no country in which the rights of the individual are respected. Bismarck's last act was a bold one,—bolder, it may be, than the German people themselves will sanction.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How they have Fastened Sartoris.

The certificate of the marriage of Nellie Grant is now at the White House, and will soon be sent to Mrs. Sartoris at her home in England. It is an elaborate piece of illuminated penmanship, enclosed in a neat frame, about 24 inches square. The certificate is surrounded by an elaborate border, with the monogram of the parties in each corner, and surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the United States and England. First is a copy of the marriage license, with the signature of R. J. Mergs, clerk of the county, attached. Next the certificate of Rev. O. H. Tiffany, that he solemnized the marriage according to the rites of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the 21st day of May, 1874, and that it is signed by the witnesses, Hamilton Fish and Sir Edward Thornton. Then follows the certificate of Mr. Mergs that the license is a true copy of the record in his office; and next the certificate of Chief Justice Carter that Mr. Mergs is clerk of the court, and his attestation to the copy in due form. Secretary Fish then certifies that D. K. Carter is judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and finally we have the certificate of Sir Edward Thornton that the signature of Hanilton Fish, attached to the document is genuine. There are four seals on the certificate.

Straw Bids.

The evil of straw-bids at the Post office Department, whenever contracts are to be awarded, having become very annoying, Postmaster General Jewell has determined to break up the system. An examination of the subject has shown that in a large number of cases those who present such bids are indorsed by postmasters as responsible persons. The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, calling his attention to the fact that he indorsed the two lowest biders in the stamped envelope and newspaper-wrapper contract, when on examination they were found to be irresponsible parties. He closes his letter by saying; "The system of straw bidding, as it is called, which is most aided by careless certificates of postmasters, has interfered very seriously with the proper working of this Department, and it is my intention to tolerate no carelessness or inefficient disregard of official duties on the part of any postmaster, and I embrace this opportunity to notify you, and through you all other postmasters, to this effect."—*Sioux City Journal.*

WHAT'S IN A DREAM?

Death of the Late Bishop Lee.

A private letter printed in a Boston paper relates the following curious circumstance in connection with the death of the late Bishop Lee, of Iowa:

"We have been very anxious the last two weeks over the illness of Bishop Lee, which terminated in his death on Saturday morning. The whole community are saddened by the event. Two months ago he got up in the night and took a bath, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over two hundred pounds. It aroused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and lighted each a candle, went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed.

Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us of the circumstance of the fall he mentioned this coincidence: He had a letter in his hand which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas City. His son wrote: 'Are you well? for last night I had a dream which troubles me. I heard a crash, and, standing up, said to my wife, 'did you hear that crash? I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead.' I got up and looked at my watch, and it was 2 o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream.' And it made him anxious to hear from home.

The Bp. said he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have had the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time here and there is just fifteen minutes, and it was a quarter past two by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused the Bishop's death. His hand became intensely painful, and gangrene set in, which, after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life. We are none of us Spiritualists, as you know, but surely facts like these must go far to make us realize that there is a basis of truth for their hypothesis of spiritual faculties resident in man. How did Henry Lee become cognizant of the accident of his father?"

BLACK HILLS VIEWS.

These views comprise some of the most beautiful scenery to be found on the American Continent. The Hills, situated as they are in Latidude 44, abound in rugged grandeur; on the south-east sides the limestone walls, and granite pinacles, rising to the enormous height of 9,865 feet, and enclosing the Hills in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to penetrate the interior with conveyances, there being but two openings on the east side and three on the west. The north may be considered the best route and when at the highest elevation, you wind your way in almost any direction, through the beautiful fertile valleys and the delightful parks, the latter looking more like being attended and cultivated, than a wild and uncivilized region; magnificent trees, rich grass lands, extending for miles. The gold was found on the south and north side of, and in the vicinity of Harney's Peak. The gold region extends about fifty miles square, amid scenery enchantingly grand, and for mineral wealth no Territory can excel the Hills. These views show the character of the country where the gold was found, and will be of interest to all who desire to know more about the Hills. They number 55 in all, and may be had at Stimpson's, Bismarck; at F. A. Taylor's, St. Paul, and are for sale by the publisher, W. H. Illingsworth, and by stationers everywhere.

The TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of the Hicksville, Ohio, *Independent*, a nicely printed and well-edited newspaper, which has recently made its appearance. It does not require a very close inspection of its columns, on the the part of Col. Lounsberry, editor of the TRIBUNE, to discover many familiar names. In Hicksville his young ideas were first taught to shoot, and his boyhood and youth were spent there. Though sixteen years have passed since Hicksville was his home, he still holds in fond recollection the friends of his youth.

Cork sole slippers, just the thing for winter wear, and very cheap, at Marshall & Campbell's. *

RIVER NEWS.

The Western left for below Sunday. She returned Saturday from Fort Peck. Had a very pleasant trip and made a quick and successful one. She brought down twenty-seven passengers most of whom went on to St. Louis.

The Fontenelle and May Lowry having discharged their cargo's at Fort Peck are expected down every day; the Silver Lake arrived yesterday morning and left for Yankton yesterday.

The Peninah leaves to-day for St. Louis. She has been engaged some days in transferring freight to Lincoln and Rice, earning for her owners many ducats. Capt. Paul Murphy, her gallant commander, is one of the best steamboat men on the river, and leaves many friends here who hope to see him return next season with the Peninah reconstructed, or in command of the new boat which Commodore Kountz will put afloat. F. S. Smith, the genial clerk of the Peninah, also deserves well of his employers.

PERSONAL.

Lt. Eckerson, of the 6th Infantry, was in town yesterday.

Lt. Chance has returned from his leave, hale and hearty.

Maj. O. L. Grant, the "Christian Capitalist," left for St. Paul yesterday.

Buffalo Jack has got tired of catfish at Carroll, and is expected daily in a mackinac,

Joseph Marshall and wife returned Monday night, and M. has settled down to business.

Dr. Barbour came down from Buford on the Western and goes east to spend the winter.

James Leighton is still in town waiting to load his teams with his winter's stock of goods.

Joseph Leighton came down from Buford with Maj. Grant. He did some tall driving on the way down.

John I. Black, of Minneapolis, smiled on Bismarck merchants yesterday, and sold 'em goods enough for winter.

Lt. Walker, of the 6th Infantry, came down on the Western, and left Tuesday on a six month's leave of absence.

Maj. L. B. Sperry and wife came down from Fort Berthold on Monday, and Mrs. S. left for civilization by Tuesday's train.

Mr. A. L. Bonnafon goes to Standing Rock to-day to see how the noble red men like their new trader, and to see how things work.

After the Indians fired on the Western, near Fort Peck, they succeeded in stealing from the wharf several thousand rounds of amunition, whereupon the agent refused them their annuities until the stolen amunition was returned. They returned the amunition and reported that they had "soldiered" those who stole it. That is to say they had shot their ponies and whipped them and made good Indians of them. The agent then gave them their tea and sugar, and they were again happy.

To-day the people will be asked to join in a petition for townsiting Bismarck. If the petition is granted the case may be regarded as settled, and Bismarck will prosper. If it is not settled Bismarck property will continue without value. Lots that would sell quick at five hundred dollars, would not sell with their improvements for more than the cost of the material.

The men who have money at stake are ready to join in the petition which will settle the townsite question. Col. Wilson has more at stake than any other, and he is willing to pay for his lots. W. B. Shaw has *some* interests at stake, and he is willing to pay for his lots. So are all who are in business and who have an interest in the prosperity of the town.

EFFECT OF THE DROUTH.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The protracted dry weather prevented the plowing of sod grounds for wheat, and delayed the sowing of corn grounds in all of Ohio Valley. On account of the failure of pastures much live stock has been put upon the market which would have otherwise been kept over winter. If rain does not come soon the results will be serious. Water for stock is already scarce in many sections.

IMPERFECT PAGE

The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 28, 1874.

THE POLICY OF THE RAILROAD.

The policy of the Railroad Company is, to settle title to the land on which Bismarck is situated in order that a town may be built up. They are satisfied title can only be obtained in the way their attorney points out, and that if it is not so obtained title will be in litigation so long that they will be forced to move to another locality in self defense. Not because they wanted to grab this land and failed, but in order to build where title can be obtained. They desire to settle the question in favor of *this* locality as a matter of justice to those who have settled on the land now occupied expecting that it would be *the* town. So far as the matter of immediate money to them is concerned, they had better go to lands now owned by them. In order to facilitate settlement they have made a schedule of prices ranging from $75 for residence lots, to $300 for the choicest corners on Front Street. The lot where Pye's house is situated is appraised at $75.00; he would not take three times that for it if he had title. Where Raymond's store is, the lot is valued at $300; it is worth one thousand with the townsite settled. John O'Neill's corner is appraised at $200; with a clear title it would sell for $600. The lots are placed at $75 on all the back streets, excepting corners, which are $125. These prices ought to be satisfactory to all; they are satisfactory to the men who have spent money in building, and to those in business. They are as low as anybody expected when they came here; they are lower—much lower.

It will be the policy of the Company to build up the town, and low prices on lots will always be given to actual settlers. Their business depends upon it; the life of the town depends upon it. Everything that they can do to build up the town will be done, but everything can not be done in a day, and nothing can be done until title is obtained.

Those who stand out and refuse to join in the petition asked, stand in their own light and are taking a course detrimental to the interests of the entire people. Of course they do not see it in this light, but they will see it. Title can never be obtained in the way they propose; it can only be obtained through those who made the first claim. First comes Geo. W. Sweet, agent for the Puget Sound Company, next the pre-emptors. When these people are out of the way then, and not till then, will the claim that the people own it be considered.

If, as the Railroad Company claim they are entitled to this land through the Puget Sound Company, it is just as reasonable to ask them to give a percentage of their sales from adjoining lands as it is to ask it from the sales of lots in the present village. Delay in signing the townsite petition does not rob them of their rights—it only withholds them, but it does rob them and every occupant of the advantage that a settlement of the question would give. Withdrawing the petition will occasion a delay embarrassing to many, annoying to all, and perhaps disastrous to the town. It would be a disaster to be obliged to move one mile—or half a mile. It would be a disaster to build up a rival town on the opposite side of the river, or near this. Consider the disgrace which has come to Yankton through the townsite quarrel there; consider the disadvantage that she has labored under. All who know anything of it, know that capital has been kept away; citizens of wealth and refinement have been turned away.

The Bismarck contest is having the same effect, though the quarrel has not yet become a bitter one except on the part of the fellow who is responsible for it all, and a few of his disciples.

The assault of the Northern Pacific *Mirror* upon the personal character of E. B. Chambers, of the Red River *Gazette*, who is a candidate for Representative, is as unjust as it is uncalled for. The assault, however, will do Chambers no harm and Frazee precious little good.

THIRD TERM.

It is difficult to understand why a third term for the Presipent of the United States is more objectionable than a second term. All the reasons that can be urged in favor of a second term can be urged in favor of a third; all the objections that apply to a third term can be urged against a second.

We have heard much about the liberties of the people being wrested from them, and of the dire consequences that follow should President Grant be re-elected; but should he be re-elected, we apprehend he would give an administration as much better than his second term, as his second was better than his first.

No matter how good the man, or how creditable his administration, there are a class of men who have axes to grind, who will always make trouble unless the stone is turned in their direction. This was the case with the lamented Lincoln; even George Washington was met with criticism on every hand, and denounced as a would-be usurper.

So long as the world stands, a respectable minority will growl at the conduct of the majority; and so long as the Republic stands, place hunters and scandal mongers will criticise those in office, and demagogues will seek to mislead the people with false issues.

The third term issue is not one from which Grant will need to shrink; even if it is raised by that class of journalists who only care to "raise h—l and sell newspapers," with the whole opposition party and troops of soreheads joining in the chorus, for he has elements of strength that will prove invincible; that will give him a third term if he will accept it, in spite of all that can be done.

The principal issue in the campaign two years ago, was "one term for the President," but the people voted it down and declared in favor of Grant. By a vote somewhat similar but still overwhelming, they are likely to declare continued confidence in him and in favor of a third term, if these are in issue in the coming contest.

Free government will not end, however, with this result attained, but the people may consent to rob themselves of the luxury of even a second term President in the future, and, going to the other extreme, adopt the good old Greeley doctrine of "*One* term for the President."

This would be sensible, but we can see no good reason why a President should not have a third term as well as a second.

THE TOWNSITE.

It is to the interest of the Railway Company to build up a town here, and with the townsite matter settled in their favor they can do it; and they will do it.

Machine shops will be erected here for the Dakota Division; a large hotel will be put up by the road, or through its influence, and with shops and a suitable hotel for the accommodation of guests, scores of wealthy people will spend weeks here instead of stopping only over a night, or a day or two, as now.

The advantage of the shops being located here can scarcely be estimated; they are life to any town, and without any other resources, a town as large as Bismarck now is will draw support from one hundred families which will surely be drawn here by the location of the shops.

It would be suicidal for the people of Bismarck not to settle this matter this fall. Why? Because this winter the Territory will be divided, and Bismarck will not get the Capitol unless we have a place to put it.

The road will probably be extended next season, and if the bill granting aid is passed in February, as it probably will be, hundreds of people, with hundreds of thousands of capital will prepare to come here that would stay away if the townsite matter were not settled.

Permanent buildings for the road, and by the people, will be put up, that would not be thought of were the townsite in litigation.

With the townsite settled in favor of the Railroad Company every man gets just what he expected when he came here, and on better terms than he expected. The Railroad Company are given a double interest in building up the town. They build up their business and increase the value of their land adjoining, besides getting a liberal amount of money out of the ground that was in contest.

Council Bluffs was a large city; Omaha was a naked prairie. Omaha was built up by railroad influence being cast in its favor, and Council Bluffs is smaller to-day than it was ten years ago.

The Railroad Company *can* build up the present location; they *can* build up a town a mile from here, or on the opposite side of the river. They want it built here, but unless title can be obtained it can't be built here, and therefore will not be.

No man can prove up on this ground as a pre-emption, without perjury and without violating law; any one man who is claimant of a lot and who will tell the truth can prevent it.

The people can not townsite it for the corporation because there are other prior claimants. 1st, Geo. W. Sweet, agent for the Puget Sound Company. 2d, The several pre-emptors who filed their claims before the corporation existed, and before the people thought of townsiting.

Eminent lawyers have considered the question in all its bearings, and they insist that of the contestants Geo. W. Sweet, and only Geo. W. Sweet can perfect title to this land. This being the case, no man who wants to make an investment in property that soon will be worth one hundred dollars to the front foot, should be willing to take title except through him.

His rights are so good that if the petition asked for, and which is necessary *only under the laws of Dakota*, is witheld, the trouble will be prolonged, for it can not be settled in any other way. Withholding his rights does not rob him of them in the end—no other can come in posession of them, for the laws of the United States guarantee them.

With the townsite settled, the lots on Front Street will be worth from $300 to $1,000; Raymond's corner perhaps more than that. With the location changed three-quarters of a mile, even, the lots would not be worth ten dollars apiece. It is cheaper for every man on the street to pay the price asked for lots than to move his buildings—with the location changed lots will be no cheaper, and it costs something to move.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1874.

Register and Receiver, Fargo, D. T:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received the Register's letter of the 15th ult., in which he asks that he may be instructed on the subject of certain parties claiming to have made payments for entries of public lands to Geo. F. Potter, late Receiver, while your office was located at Pembina.

It appears that the parties in these cases claim to have made payments for the entries which they desired to make to the Receiver, and to hold receipts issued by him for the money, but there is no record in the Register's office to show that the entries were allowed, no return of such entries was made to this office, and the money said to have been paid to the late Receiver was not accounted for by him and does not appear to have been paid into the Treasury.

The parties ask that the entries which they desired to make shall now be placed on the records of your office, and proper returns therefor made to this office, the entries to take date from the time when as the receipts which they claim to hold, show the money was paid.

This course is inadmissable. Parties desiring to enter public lands are required to make their applications therefor, submitting any affidavits or proofs which the law or instructions may prescribe to the Register; if found satisfactory, and approved by the Register, the parties are to proceed with them to the Receiver, to whom they are the authority for receiving the money and issuing his receipts for the same; on doing so, the parties to return to the Register, with the applications and the receipts for the money, which are his authority for perfecting the entries on his books, and making his returns therefor to this office. In any case where there is no Register acting at the time, no applications for entries can be legally allowed. If parties under such circumstances pay money to the Receiver, or to any one else, they do so at their own risk, no entries can be allowed therefor; and they can acquire no legal right to the land until after application is duly made to the Register, approved by him, and the money applied regularly in payment therefor, as before stated.

I approve the Register's refusal to place the entries desired in these cases on his records. No entries can be allowed therein until the parties make applications, and payments, and otherwise comply with legal requirements, as in an original transaction of the kind. If the parties, under the circumstances indicated, made payments to the late Receiver, they must look to him for redress should they suffer loss as a consequence. The payments having been irregularly made, cannot be recognized by this office as giving them any right to the lands desired.

* * * * * * * *

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,
S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

The above decision will also apply to a number of cases in which Bismarckers are interested; the townsite people, for instance, paid fees to Potter; there is no record of it here, and those interested must look to Potter for redress. If we mistake not, Messrs. Hackett and Proctor are out $400 each, for there is no record here to show that the money was ever paid to the Receiver, though they claim to have proven up.

A steamer has recently ascended the Saskatchewan 750 miles, it could have gone 1200 miles further.

Only since August has the Northern Pacific Railroad Company owned the stock of the Puget Sound Company. The Puget Sound Company is closing up the business in relation to the Bismarck townsite, only because no other can do it; but the moment title is obtained it will be turned over to the Railroad Compay, and the townsite interests will be managed by them.

Consider well your interests; do not surrender your rights; but do not be misled. To sell the Bismarck townsite for the people sounds well, but the townsite was laid out before the people came, and almost every one of you *agreed* to buy your lots of Geo. W. Sweet, and some you, as Pye did, made written application for lots. Geo. W. Sweet was first here and laid out this townsite, and until he asked the people to join in a petition, which is only required by the laws of Dakota, not by the laws of the United States, every one of you, excepting two or three pre-emptors and their immediate friends, recognized his rights. Every building put up is on lots surveyed by him; every stake is testimony that he claimed it as a townsite, and your own applications evidence that you recognized his rights. But Geo W. Sweet is only attorney, witholding your signature does not injure him, giving it does not benefit him—withholding it does injure every man who is on a lot and wants title to his property.

More Land Grabbing.

J. J. Hill and D. M. Robbins, of St. Paul, are trying to operate quite extensively in the land business in this country. Jackman has drawn money quite largely from Hill, promising him the lion's share of the Bismarck townsite. Satisfied, no doubt, that Hackett will manage the thing in his own interest if he should get it, they are about depositing money with the Surveyor General sufficient to survey two townships of land on the west side of the river. They have already placed some script there and expect to take land for the money advanced to make the surveys. It seems to be a part of their programme to keep things in contest here until the road is extended west, forcing a change in location of the town to the other side of the river, or at least to a point nearer the land they are interested in. The "Quails" letter to the St. Paul *Press*, written by Jackman, in which he insists the town ought never to have been located where it now is but on section five, (adjoining his claim) is a good thing for the people to recall just now. This man has kicked up all the row that has been made at Bismarck about the townsite, and while he was fighting one set of Land Garbbers, as he claimed, and was slandering every person supposed to be connected or in sympathy with them, it seems he has been acting for another set. Indeed he came here with men to grab the townsite—some of whom he *agreed* to pay fifty dollars a month, and came on information that he received while employed in the engineer department of the Railroad Company; acting on information that by any honorable man would have been held sacred; but he betrayed them, and the prolonged townsite quarrel grew out of his treachery. J. J. Hill is the man who has gobbled up the timber lands along the St Paul & Pacific road, and is running the wood ring at St. Paul.

Seymore was rejected by the Episcopal Convention.

The official vote in Ohio is 17,202 Democratic majority.

The Red River *Star* bolts its party nominations; Nickles ought to be ashamed of himself.

The Democrats in Jno. S. Pillsbury district have ratified his nomination for senator made by Republicans.

Sheriff Blanchard has arrested M. P. Martin, Jarvis Rogers and James Williams, the Manitoba horse theives.

They would not let Swing go, but tried him; pronounced him guilty of preaching heresy and cast him into outer darkness.

It has been decided in Kentucky that a man can murder his mother-in-law and receive only a five year sentence to prison as punishment. The price wasn't any cheaper than this before the war.

E. B. Chandler, Secretary of the State Aid Society of Nebraska, states that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 people who will need to be fed the coming winter. The citizens of that State are doing all they can, but will fall short.

A minister approached a mischievous urchin about twelve years old, and laying his hand on his shoulder, thus addressed him: "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe he has, too," was the significant reply of the urchin.

At a dinner party, recently, Senator Nye put his new silk tile carelessly upon the sofa. A few minutes after, Gen. Butler sat down upon and crushed the hat fearfully. "D—n it," roared Nye, "I could have told you that it wouldn't fit before you tried it on."

The manager of a country theatre, peeping through the curtain between the acts, was surprised by the empty benches. "Why, good gracious!" said he, turning to the prompter, "Where's the audience?" "He just stepped out to get a mug of beer," was the brief reply.

There is a gold mine near Deer Lodge City, Montana Territory, (as we see by that excellent paper, the Deer Lodge *New Northwest*,) called the Beecher Tilton Lode. It is a new diggings, and if it proves as rich as the original, we should like to own some stock.—*Brainerd Tribune.*

At a recent trial, an Aberdeen young lady got into the witness-box to be examined, when the following examination took place between her and the opposing counsel: Counsel, "How old are you?" Miss Jane, "Oh, weel sir, I'm an unmarried woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question." Judge. "Oh, yes, answer the gentleman how old you are." Miss Jane, "Weel-a-weel, I am fifty." Counsel, "Are you no more?" Miss Jane, "Weel, I am sixty." The inquisitive lawyer further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied, "Weel, sir, I winna tell a lee; I hinna lost hope yet;" scornfully adding, "but I widna marry you, for I'm sick an' tired o' your palaver, already."

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1-42y1

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Every Train from Bismarck runs now to Moorhead, and starts mornings from there, opposite the Bramble House.
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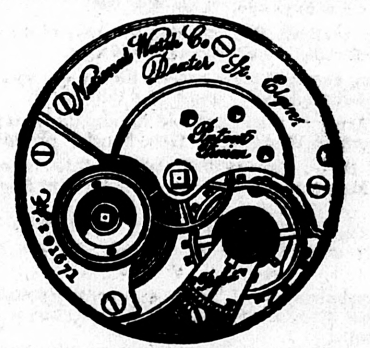

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Brandies, Gins, Wines and Cigars,
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Minneapolis, Minnesota.

YU GIN WAS HIS NAME.

A Local Tale, Founded on Fact.

Written for the Minneapolis Evening Mail.

Yu Gin was his name;
And he said "Oh, by jing!
You remember that game,—
It's the bulliest thing,—
It's called 'swash' and is played with a board;
Let us go and play on that Bilk Ing."

This he said to his pal,
About twelve years of age;
Rob Ah Sin, who said "Wal
In that same I'll engage—
I will flourish the paddle, and run, and you stay
there and soften his rage."

So they scooted from school
And ran through the fog
Till they came to a pool;
At its edge, on a log,
Stood Bilk Ing, with a pin that was bent, and he
fishing in the mud for a frog.

"Hello! any fish?"
Asked Yu Gin. "Nary ceil"
Replied Bilk, "How I wish
I could hook up some seals!"
Then Rob crept up behind Bilk and splashed him
with mud from his head to his heels.

I am told that Rob flew
As if shot from a gun;
And Yu Gin he said "whew!
I am sorry, I swun!"
But Bilk Ing he took off his coat and said "Now
my boy *we'll* have some fun!"

Yu Gin blubbered out
"I'm your friend to the core?
Who was that galute
As came down on the shore?
He's a ruffin! So help me Gaud, Bilky, I never
seen that chap afore.

"I will help you lick Rob—
I will give you my kite—
It wan't no put up job—
Oh! I don't want to fight!"
Too late! For the issue was made and they had
the discussion that night!

Three buttons, a ball,
And some rags where he'd been,
And two shoe-strings, were all
That was left of Yu Gin—
While some one remarked that the frogs were
more jolly and not quite so thin.

—PELEG WHALES.

Judge a Town by its Papers.

There are degrees or stages of growth in newspapers, as distinct as those in men or vegetables. And there are corresponding stages in the development of towns. The two are so closely connected that a shrewd observer will make a very fair guess at the average character of a town for business, population and enterprise, from a stray copy of one of its leading papers; and conversely, he will give you no bad hint of the sort of newspaper you may look for in given conditions of municipal growth. And he will not look at all at the size of the sheet, or at the character of the editorials, nor the quality and arrangement of the news, but at the advertisements, their subjects, number and appearance, and the length of their continuance "in one stay." Broad sprawling advertisements that blacken with cuts and display type a spot as big as a handkerchief, tell the story of raw papers and lobberly towns at once. They are as insignificant as horse bills on the door post. The paper is a "loblolly," and the place is a country village just raised above the mud and stumps of primeval woods. He expects to find the editor alluding to other editors by name, retailing private jokes, puffing Tom's chickens and Dick's baby, and inviting gifts of any good thing that happens to be in season. The paper is little more than concentrated gossip, and could not live except in a village where everybody knows everything about everybody else. As ou observer notes changes in the town, he finds cuts disappearing; advertisements compactly "set up" and frequently changed; long lines of brief announcements which merely hint some point of business, but enough in the terse attention and ready sharpness of a busy public to tell all that is necessary; and most significant of all he finds notices of meetings, political, social or religious, appearing in their proper place as advertisements and not as items of local news. "There is a city," he says, "active, busy and wide-awake." He might be mistaken, but is he? Does anybody know of a paper like this that does not grow in such a place? The full development of the paper and its relations to a town is reached, when it can make "business" of all that should be "business;" when matters of no general interest are placed and paid for like other private matters; when the paper is regarded precisely the same to its patrons that a dry goods store or grocery is; when the publisher is placed on the same level as the carpenter and the blacksmith, and paid as they are for what he does. A "church social" expects gratuitous notices that would cost five dollars as advertisements, and thinks them amply paid for with a bowl of cold oyster soup or a saucer of strawberries. If a carpenter should be asked to bring a load of boards and saw them up, plane them and make a table of them for the meeting, would anybody think of paying him with cold victuals, or thanks? Hardly. The publisher does as much in a different way. Religious gatherings concern the public not at all, as news, and if it be deemed worth while to notify the public of them, they should pay for the notice. When a paper has reached the stage in which nobody expects to do gratuitous advertising for particular advantage, and never thinks of claiming something for nothing, it has reached its full growth, and it don't do it till then.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Washington *Chronicle* says Eugene Wilson, if elected, will sit there with the power and gravity of a bump on a log.

Opposition to Railroads.

Those persons who are engaged in making an indiscriminate war upon the railroad interests of the Northwest would do well to stop and consider for a while the result of their undertakings so far, before going farther in that direction. What advantage has been gained? Is the State any better off than it was two years ago, before actual hostilities commenced growing out of this struggle? Is business more prosperous—money more plenty—have the prices of our staple products increased in value? Is our condition as a State any better financially, socially and politically?

One thing is certain, that in some respects we are worse off than we were two years ago. Then capital was flowing freely into the State, seeking investment—new lines of railroad were being projected out into our frontier to meet the growing wants of newly established communities—commercial facilities were extended for the sake of inviting settlement rather than to supply existing needs. Our frontier was placed on terms of easy communication with the business centres, and our business centres felt a quick and warm sympathy with the frontier. A healthful activity prevailed everywhere. In all departments of industry—the soil produced in abundance—good prices were obtained, and prosperity was general to all classes. It would not do, however, to have things always remain in this condition. A discovery was made. It was found all at once that capital was becoming terribly oppressive to our laboring interests. The cry of monopoly was raised. The railroads were oppressing the farmers of the country. We have noticed that this discovery has always been made in places already well supplied with railroad facilities, and by persons who are not farmers either. The wornout politicians of the country—men of baffled hopes and uncertain fortunes, have been most active in this enterprise. Indeed the alleged sufferers have had but little to say in the matter. They have acted pretty handsomely considering the tale of wrong which has been constantly sounding in their ears. They have been told that they were the victims of an unholy conspiracy to divest them of their rights, and to drive them into utter bankruptcy. We are happy to note, however, that the political demagogues who have been spreading broadcast their pernicious doctrines are losing caste with the intelligent farmers of this State. The war which has been made upon the railroads of the Northwest has already cost us millions, and if persisted in will cost us many millions more. We must have railroads if we would have development. Agriculture cannot be maintained in the absence of commercial facilities. Farmers will not raise an article which they cannot sell. Inasmuch as nature has not supplied us with the necessary commercial advantages we must depend upon railroads to supply the want. We must either call in the people now engaged in farming on the frontier, or else extend relief to them in the shape of roads. Can we expect capitalists to build roads in the face of an opposition which is virtually confiscation?

Extraordinary Second Sight.

In Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, there is a little girl ten years old who has learned to see without eyes. She has an elder sister, who was attacked with inflammation of the eyes and became temporarily blind. The little girl was very watchful of her sister during the illness, and washed and bandaged her eyes for her with an uncommon show of sisterly affection. The little girl seemed to be in closest sympathy with the older one, and was eyes and everything else to her until she recovered her sight. Then the little girl was herself stricken blind by the same disease, doubtless contracted through her sympathetic nature. She was in total darkness and every ray of light was carefuly excluded from the region of the eyes. Then her parents observed that she could walk about the house and avoid coming in collision with people and things as well as ever. She said she seemed to see, but of course she knew she could not, for her eyes were deeply bandaged. She seemed to see her sister and parents as clearly as ever, and could point them out severally while they were sitting silently in the room at a distance from her. She seemed to see the sunshine, and the clouds, and the green fields, and the roses in the garden. She seemed to see the dark when it came, and the moon and stars that looked down. Her people thought it was a very singular seeming. They bought her a new book which she had never seen. She took it in her hands, turned it right side up, pointed to the pictures, described them accurately, and in a little while began to read, with her eyes buried in total darkness. That was a very singular reality to those who saw and heard her, and many witnessed the strange sight with wonder and amazement. In three or four weeks the little girl was perfectly restored to her outward sight, at least it is supposed so, for her eyes to all appearance are bright and well. But singular to relate she retains her other faculty of seeing with her eyes bandaged as well as with them free. Under the peculiar circumstances it is difficult to tell whether she has really recovered her sight or has learned to see without eyes. The doctors are looking into this case of second sight, but there is no record of anything like it in their books, and they regard it as a new physiological or phsychological phenomena, whichever you please.

All About the Black Hills.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE has kindly sent us a Chromo of Gen. Custer, which they publish and distribute as a premium with their excellent weekly. The TRIBUNE is a live paper published on the frontier and gives all the news in that locality together with information to all who intend visiting the gold fields in the Black Hills country. Terms $2 per year. Address TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dakota Territory.—*Austin* (*Minn.*) *Independent.*

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JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.—Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Tinware, &c.

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FRED STRAUSS, Jeweller. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

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MILLINERY—Mrs. Gager. Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Dress Making, &c.

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CLARK & BILL—Full line of supplies, Dry Goods Clothing, &c.

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BROWNING & WINGROSE—Meats, fresh and cured, Eggs, Vegetables, &c.

N. P. CLARK—Fresh Meats, Ham, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, &c.

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JOHN YEGIN—City Bakery. Bread, Pies, &c.

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DUNN & CO.—Full assortment of Drugs, Notions, Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, &c.

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MARSHALL & CAMPBELL—Full line of sale work. Boots and Shoes made to order. Gloves.

O. MEYER—Boots and Shoes to order. Repairs.

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ST. LOUIS LIQUOR STORE—J. D. Wakeman. Best imported goods in the market. Bourbon, Cigars, &c., at wholesale and retail. Sample rooms and Billiard Hall.

JOHN MASON—Whisky, Wine, Cigars, &c., at wholesale and retail. Billiard Hall. An elegant place.

WHITE & DICKEY—Pure Liquors, choicest Cigars. Billiards. Next door to Capitol Hotel.

P. BROISSEAU—Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

P. H. GALLIGAN—Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Two establishments; popular resorts.

J. CHAMPLIN—"Parlor House," Liquors, &c.

T. MADDEN—Liquors and Cigars.

M. HORTON & CO.—Fine imported Liquors, choice brands of Cigars, &c.

S. O'CONNELL—Liquors and Cigars.

CHRIS. GILSON—7th Cavalry Saloon.

MESERVE & CO.—"Stock Exchange." Best Liquors and Cigars.

REED & GOULD—Liquors, Cigars, Music. Fine hall for dancing.

J. G. & P. MALOY—Morning Star Saloon.

JOHN BOYLE—Liquors and Cigars.

ASA FISHER—Billiard Hall, imported Wines, Liquors, Ale, &c.

JOHN O'NEIL—Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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THOMAS WELCH — Blacksmithing in all its branches.

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H. R. PORTER—Physician and Surgeon.

LAWYERS.

DELAMATER & FLANNERY—Lawyers, Tribune Block.

E. A. WILLIAMS—Lawyer, Third St. Deputy U. S. Attorney.

JOHN A. STOYELL—Lawyer, Fourth St.

H. M. DAVIS—Lawyer and City Justice, Third Street.

THOMAS VAN ETTEN—Lawyer and U. S. Court Commissioner, Main St.

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CHAS. McCARTY—Livery, Sale and Feed Stable. First Class Rigs.

JOHN OSTLAND—Livery and Feed Stable. Rear of Bailey House.

SCOTT & MILLET—Livery and Feed Stable.

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Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

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My Stable is large and airy, and accommodations for Boarding stock the best in the country. 39-3m

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JOE DIETRICH, JR.,

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LEAVES BISMARCK:

7:30 a. m. 9 a. m. 1 p. m. 4 p. m. Daily.

LEAVES THE POINT OPPOSITE LINCOLN:

10 a. m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 6:30 p. m. Daily.

On Sundays the Omnibus will only make the 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. trips.

34-3m

CHR'ST HEHLI,

☞KING OF THE☜

BARBERS!

Opposite N. P. R. R. Depot, Bismarck.

HOT AND COLD BATHS!

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND adies Hair-Dressing, done in the Latest Fashion.

All Tonsorial Work Done in a Workmanlike Manner. 36-3m

B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon

U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon.

Office in Residence Corner of Main and Second Streets. 11y

CHAS. STEARNS. CHAS. LOUIS.

STEARNS & LOUIS,

PRACTICAL

House and Sign Painters,

Main St., bet. 5th and 6th, Bismarck, D. T.

30—y1

Bismarck Tribune!

THE

LIVELIEST,

NEWSIEST,

MOST POPULAR

Weekly Paper in the Northwest, will be furnished One Year for

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE,

together with the TRIBUNE'S

CUSTER CHROMO,

a magnificent Chromo-Lithograph of this Popular Cavalry Commander The Chromo alone is worth the money, and was manufactured specially for the TRIBUNE, at an expense of several hundred dollars, by Strebridge & Co., Cincinnati, the well-known Chromo Publishers.

The TRIBUNE will contain not only all of the news of the day, but the latest and most reliable reports concerning the

BLACK HILLS

AND THE WONDERFUL

GOLD DISCOVERIES!

which have recently been made by Custer's Black Hills expedition in that hitherto unknown region. This is important, as Bismarck is the nearest point to the Black Hills, and will be the point where expeditions will outfit. From Bismarck to the Black Hills there is a direct and well-marked trail, made by the return of Custer's expedition.

The TRIBUNE is the only weekly newspaper in the United States which sent a Special Correspondent with Custer's expedition.

It is the only weekly in the United States which publishes FULL

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,

giving the LATEST NEWS up to the time of going to press, together with the News of the Week, condensed and put in an

ATTRACTIVE FORM.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in speaking of this Popular Newspaper, says:

"The Bismarck TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper published at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, has just completed its first year's existence. It is a bright and remarkably well-edited sheet, and would compare not unfavorably with many of the more pretentious journals of the Atlantic coast. It is one of the marvels of American journalism, how such a neatly printed and ably conducted news sheet comes from the midst of a territory which a year ago was inhabited only by Indians and wild animals."

All Postmasters and News Agents are authorized to act as our agents, retaining for their services the usual commission.

Subscriptions sent direct should be addressed to the

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Bismarck D. T.

WEST WISCONSIN R.R.

St. Paul and Chicago Through Line.

Running through trains between St. Paul and Chicago, via ELROY, passing through EAU CLAIRE, BARABOO, MADISON, BELOIT, and HARVARD, and connecting with trains in Chicago for all points EAST, SOUTH and WEST. The only Line running the celebrated PULLMAN PALACE COACHES between St. Paul and Chicago. Westinghouse Air Brakes, and Miller's Safety Platforms. Day Express train leaves St. Paul daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 a. m., and night Express daily, except Saturday, at 7.30 p. m., connecting at MERRILLAN for GREEN BAY and MILWAUKEE; connecting at CAMP DOUGLAS for PORTAGE, WATERTOWN, MILWAUKEE, and paints East, via Grand Haven, arriving in Chicago at 6.40 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Through tickets to all important points for sale by
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent,
Cor. Third and Jackson Sts, St. Paul.
WM. G. SWAN,
Gen. Supt., Hudson, Wis.
F. B. CLARK,
General Freight Agent, St. Paul.
G. M. HUNTINGTON,
1-47m6 General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

CHARLES H. McCARTY,

LIVERY, SALE

—AND—

FEEDSTABLE

Cor. Third and Thayer Sts.

Buggies and Saddle horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

Our buggies and harnesses are new and of the best manufacture and style and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

Our Stable is large and airy and accommodations for Boarding stock the best in the country.

Stock sold on commission. 15

CAPITOL HOTEL,

BISMARCK, - - D. T.,

Opposite the N. P. R. R. Depot.

This Hotel is new and kept in Good Style. Travelers will have every accommodation to insure their comfort.

R. R. MARSH & CO.,
Proprietors.

M. M. FULLER,

Commission Merchant,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Flour, Feed, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c. Northern Pacific dealers will find it to their interest to communicate with this house before purchasing elsewhere.

v5n37-1y

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 28, 1874.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Signal Service, U. S. A.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS, AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE, BISMARCK, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

REPORT OF TEMPERATURE, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1874.

Day of Week.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Thermometer.	Mean Humidity.	Avg. Direction of Wind.	Daily Velocity.	Amt. of Rainfall.	State of the Weather.
Wednesday……	30.128	40.75	19.75	S	70	.00	Clear.
Thursday……	29.897	52.25	52.25	E	83	.00	Clear.
Friday……	29.541	52.875	53.50	S	101	.00	Fair.
Saturday……	29.299	51.625	68.75	S	50	.05	Lt. Rain.
Sunday……	29.968	43.125	64.25	N	367	.00	Cloudy.
Monday……	29.807	31.500	76.00	NW	838	.00	Cloudy.
Tuesday……	29.952	38.25	60.50	E	107	.00	Cloudy.
Weekly Means..	29.835	43.982	56.14	S	6.7 ph	.05	Cloudy.

J. H. SMITH, Observer Sergeant,
Signal Service, U. S. A.

Highest temperature, 72°
Lowest temperature, 14°

Services at the Presbyterian Church in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the evening at half past seven. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock.

Potatos, Oats, Flour, Ground Feed, and Butter, in car load lots. F. J. Call & Co., Glyndon, Minn.

A very pleasant party was held at the Bailey House last evening.

New goods by every train are now being received by Dunn & Co. *

F. A. Van Ostrand, of Fort Berthold, died of congestion of the lungs on Monday evening of last week.

Magnolia balm, lily white, etc., for ale by Dunn & Co. *

House moving would be a good business to go into next summer if the townsite contest is not ended.

Geo. Peoples is building a dwelling house.

A very large stock of dry goods now being received at Clark & Bill's. *

The best way to ventilate a room is to throw a chair through the window; the best way to settle the townsite is to jump all the lots you can fence in, and "kick" if anybody wants a chance to gain title to lots occupied for purposes of trade, &c.

Dr. McCausland, Dentist, will,remain at the Capitol Hotel untill Tuesday morning.

Bed bug poison and rat exterminator, a large supply expected by next train, by Dunn & Co. *

Starofsky is himself again, and occasionally his gentle voice may be heard singing Kiser don't you want to buy a shop. Kiser has gone to the Cherokee Nation and Starofsky runs the harness making business as before.

Groceries, general supplies, hardware, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than ever at Clark & Bill's. *

Capt. Sanger's Company of the 17th Infantry, has been ordered to Lincoln. Capt. Clarke's Company goes to Lincoln after the road closes.

Now is the best time to lay in your winter's supply of provisions, and McLean has a large stock on hand which will be sold cheap—wholesale or retail. *

The license of Capt. J. W. Raymond, as Trader at Fort Berthold, has been renewed, and Raymond is now the only licensed Indian Trader on the Missouri River—and he don't belong to the Indian ring either.

Buckskin boots, for fall wear, the best article in the market, for sale by Marshall & Campbell. *

Col. Gray leaves this morning for St. Paul; L. P. White remains a few days. If Col. Gray reports that this townsite difficulty can not be settled, as he will report after a reasonable time has been given to consider his propositions, and they are not accepted, that will end the matter, and lots that would sell for a thousand dollars, if the thing is settled, would not be worth ten dollars.

Lt. E. H. Murdock, of Fort Buford, sends us three potatoes that weighed ten pounds. They came from "Hazen's Garden," and warn't irrigated, either. Company D, of the 6th Infantry, stationed at Buford, produced 1,900 heads of cabbage.

REMEMBER

the price of oil last winter; make contracts or buy a barrel at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

MICHIGAN APPLES,

the best and finest article in the city—every barrel waranted at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

in clothing at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

THE LARGEST STOCK

of canned goods in the city and the lowest prices at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

J. W. Raymond & Co. will not be undersold.

The largest stock.
The finest stock.
The cheapest stock.
J. W. Raymond & Co.

LADIES! LADIES!

Look at the nobby dress goods at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

500 pieces of Ribbon—25 cts. per yard, at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

LOOK AT

25 cent. Ribbons at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

CONTRACTS

made for winter supplies of Flour, Potatos, Sugar, Oil, Apples, &c. &c., at J. W. Raymond & Co,s.

DON'T

buy without first consulting J. W. Raymond & Co.

Under the European plan people are expected to pay for what they get; under the Pye plan they jump what they want.

A tip top cavalry boot, for sale only by Marshall & Campbell. *

Lewis Agard, the pioneer farmer of this country, raised a cabbage head this season which weighs 35 pounds—and it wasn't irrigated either.

Children's boots and shoes, a large stock, and will be sold very cheap at Marshall & Cambell's. *

Some Indian scouts relieved Mercer's Ranche a few days ago, of his dried venison; Mercer says the romance has worn off frontier life, anyway.

Yankee notions, hair oil and perfumery, very cheap to close out the stock, at Clark & Bill's. *

The statement that the order appointing traders at the Indian Agencies on the Upper Missouri has been suspended, is true, and the trader's stores are all closed.

Ready made clothing and gent's furnishing goods, and more coming, at Clark & Bill's. *

A general court-martial convened at Lincoln yesterday for the trial of several enlisted men and such other cases as may come before it. The detail is as follows: Capt. Poland, President; Capt. Baker, Judge Advocate; Capt. Yates, Lts. Badger, Carland, Custer, Calhoun and Ogle.

Canned fruit of all kinds, cheap at Clark & Bill's. *

The *Mark Lane Express* has the following; "The week closed with a considerable fall of rain, which has been long wanted to lessen the effects of drought. Wheat is still declining. Though no carefully prepared statement has shown that the crop is much above the average as to quantity or quality, all advices from the continent report a decline in prices. The arrivals at Odessa have been light, and it seem that no wheat is expected from Egypt.

A very large stock of boots and shoes at Marshall & Campbell's, and more to come. First come first served. *

The platform of the Tribune is Bismarck first and last and all the time, and whenever the interests of Bismarck are at stake, no matter what the question is, the Tribune will take a hand in the contest. Threats of persecution will not intimidate it: threats of opposition will not check it. The Tribune will stand or fall with Bismarck, and this is our answer to those who think the Tribune should remain neutral in this townsite contest. You have your opinions and have a right to express them, and you should be respected in them; we have ours, and have the right and the disposition to express them.

Another fire is reported at Ft. Berthold which destroyed three more buildings.

Crockery and glassware at Clark & Bill's. *

The man who wanted his lots for ten dollars each—those he had jumped—should go out on the prairie and take a claim and lay out a town to suit him—one that he could run all alone.

Shawls, nubias, hoods,&c.,very cheap, at Clark & Bill's. *

Harry Darragh, and five others, came down the river last week in a macinac, having left the Fontenelle at Spread Eagle. They report having seen many Indians but were not molested. Harry has succeeded in reducing himself to respectable proportions, weighing about forty pounds less than he did when he come here last spring.

Velvet ribbons, all widths, at Clark & Bill's. *

O. L. Grant, brother of the President, arrived Sunday night from Fort Peck, having made the trip from there here in 96 hours including all delays. The distance is about 400 miles by land and Major Grant has made it about as quickly as anyone ever did.

A large stock and the very latest styles of prints—only 10 cts. a yard, at Clark & Bill's. *

Col. Moore Wounded.

Capt. Massie reports that the Steamers Western and Silver Lake were fired on by the Uncapapas, when near Fort Peck, a few days ago, and Col. Orlando Moore, of Fort Buford, who was on board the Western going the Ft. Peck to inspect Indian goods, received a painful but not serious wound on the lower lip. No others were hurt. For fifty miles below Fort Peck the Captain reports the country swarming with Indians who seem to be decidedly uneasy.

Ready made Clothing and gent's furnising goods a specialty at McLean's. Call in and learn the prices and examine the goods. *

Deputy Marshall Edgerly expects to go to Standing Rock in a few days, accompanied by two companies of Cavalry, to arrest the Indian, "The man who buggers," who shot Joe Putney. Edgerly went down some time ago to make the arrest but was warned by the agent not to do it as the Indians were too hostile. Edgerly applied to Gen. Custer for troops and, the matter being referred to Gen. Terry, two companies were granted.

Cracked wheat for sale at McLean's Supply Store. *

Dr. Slaughter proposes to contest the election of Mr. Williams to the Council and has gone to Fort Stevenson to look after the vote returned at that point. McKay brought news from below of something over a hundred votes polled for the Slaughter ticket which makes the thing so close that the Doctor will at least inquire into the legality of the vote at one or two points where large majorities were given against him

New and nobby styles in hats and caps, just received at Clark & Bill's *

The following Township plats have recently been received from the Surveyor General's Office at the Bismarck Land Office: Township 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, Range 73 west. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through township 139, entering it on the east near the northeast corner of section 13, and leaving it on the west near the southwest corner of section 18. This township is forty-two miles east of Bismarck.

If everybody had have bad a lumber yard, what a fine time there would have been last winter, when lot jumping was all the rage. No wonder the man who did have one to *draw* on wants his lots for ten dollars Should he get them at that price he'd, no doubt, sell to some of you poor fellows who wern't so well fixed, on nearly as good terms as the railroad company will sell.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Duplicates for Burleigh County, D. T., for 1874, have been placed in my hands for collection.

The tax aggregates fifteen mills on the dollar's valuation, exclusive of poll tax, and is distributed as follows: County tax 12 mills, road tax 2 mills, territorial tax 1 mill, and $1.50 poll tax for each male twenty one years old and upward.

The tax is now due and should be paid on or before January 1st, when the treasurer may enforce payment by distraint.

The County tax can be paid in County orders; the remainder *must* be paid in cash.

J. BOWEN, *Treasurer*,
Bismarck, D. T., Oct. 18th, 1874. n14-4t

NOTICE.

Bismarck, Sept. 28, 1874.

All those indebted to S. A. Dickey, Post Trader, Fort A. Lincoln, by open account, are hereby notified that we have appointed George P. Flannery, Attorney at Law, Bismarck, our Agent to collect and receipt the same.

ROBERT WILSON,
S. A. DICKEY,
J. A. MORROW.
Per H. S. PARKIN,
12-4w Atty. in Fact for J. A. Morrow.

DUNN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET,
Bismarck, D. T.
v2n1‑ly

JAS. W. RAYMOND. GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.
J. W. Raymond&Co.,
Bargains in Dry Goods.
BARGAINS IN NOTIONS.
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
BARGAINS IN GROCERIES!
BARGAINS IN COAL OIL!
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS!
BARGAINS IN CANNED GOODS.
Bargains for the Ladies!
Bargains in Everything
AT
J. W. RAYMOND & CO'S.

STOVES! STOVES!
CHARTER OAK AND MATCHLESS
COOKING STOVES.
EXCELSIOR BOX STOVES,
Celebrated EVENING STAR Parlor Stove.
We have in transit, and to arrive in a few days, a fine lot of the above far famed Stoves, direct from the manufacturers at St. Louis.
Now is the time to leave your orders for Stoves, Piping, &c.
JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.

JOHN MASON
Billiard Hall
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION,
CHOICE WINES,
LIQUORS.
CIGARS and
TOBACCO.
Cor. Main and Fifth Streets, Bismarck, D. T. and Moorhead, Minn.

PROF. COMERS
EMPIRE SHAVING
AND
BATHING ROOMS!
Third St. between Main and Meigs Sts., Bismarck,
Hot and Cold Baths at al hours, Special attention given to Bathers. 10 1y

SEWING MACHINES.
Parties wishing a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage to call on J. W. FISHER, at the U. S. Express Office, Bismarck, D. T, who keeps always on hand, machines, needles, castors, and sewing Machine attachments of all kinds. 1-48tf

BISMARCK & FT. LICOLN
TRANSFER STEAMER UNION
Will make regular trips between
BISMARCK AND FORT LINCOLN.
Running as follows:
Leave the Point. Leave Lincoln.
8.00 a. m. 10.00 a. m.
10.30 " 12.00 m.
2.30 p. m. 4.00 p. m.
5 00 " 7.00 "
Time regulated by the clock in the Post Quartermaster's office, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, which is 35 minutes slower than railroad time.
Omnibusses will connect at the Point with the arrival and departure of each boat.
On Sunday the boat will leave as follows:
Point, 9.00 a. m. Lincoln 10.30 a. m.
" 4.00 p. m. " 5.00 p. m.
1-48tf ROB'T. WILSON, TREAS.

KOUNTZ LINE
FROM
BISMARCK to CARROLL
Fontanelle, May Lowry
Katie P. Kountz, Ida Stockdale,
Peninah.
One of the above Steamers will leave Bismarck weekly for
Stevenson, Buford, and Carroll,
Running in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R.
For freight or passage apply to H. D. Booge & Co.
W. BRAITHWAITE,
General Superintendant at Bismarck. 1-43

WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION
PROPRIETORS OF
REAL ESTATE IN DULUTH
For Sale or Lease,
LUTHER MENDENHALL, AGENT.

GEO. G. GIBBS'
Blacksmith and Wagon Shop,
Corner of Third and Thayer Streets, Bismarck, D. T.
Horseshoeing a Specialty.
2-2 ly

W. H. STIMPSON,
General News Agent
AND DEALER IN
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NOTIONS,
FRUITS,
OF ALL KINDS,
PAPER COLLARS,
SOAPS,
CONFECTIONERY, &c.
BISMARCK, D.T.
Strangers and others will find all the latest newspapers and a full stock of goods.
W. H. STIMPSON.

CITY BAKERY.
John Yegen, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes pies or fancy pastry on short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Fine light bread ten cents a loaf or four loaves for twenty-five cents.
20 3m

AUERBACH, FINCH & SHEFFER
JOBBERS OF
Dry Goods and Notions
114, 116 and 119 Third Street,
ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

J. A. McLEAN,
General Supply Store,
AND DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Provisions, &c., &c., Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.
FRESH VEGETABLES.
Groceries, Flour, Feed, Canned and Dried Fruits kept constantly on hand. Give him a call at his new and nicely fitted up Store, on Main St., Bismarck, D. T.
1-47

B. Beaupre. P. H. Kelly
Beaupre & Kelly,
Wholesale Grocers,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ECKFORD & RYAN
Merchant Tailors
DEALERS IN
Ready Made
Clothing
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Military work a specialty.
Main Street, Bismarck, D. T. 1-43

BISMARCK and FT. BUFORD
STAGE LINE.
The Bismarck and Fort Buford U. S. Mail and Stage line will run as follows:—Going South: Leave Fort Buford at 6:30 a. m., Mondays. Leave Fort Stevenson at 6:30 a. m., Fridays, arriving at Bismarck on Sunday evening. Going North: Leave Bismarck at 6:30 a. m., Mondays. Leave Fort Stevenson at 6:30 a. m., Wednesdays, arriving at Fort Buford on Sunday evening. Passenger and express matter carried at reasonable rates. [illegible] can be [illegible] application to [illegible] Fort Buford; Major Sperry, Fort Berthold; [illegible], Fort Stevenson, or Mann & Merry, Bismarck.
J. S. MANN,
L. MERRY
2-4m6